

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

40

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR 15 March 1952

SUBJECT Chinese Communist Security and  
Travel Controls

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REPORT NO.

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Residence Certificates

1. In Shanghai, Mukden, and Changchun, a census book is used as a residence certificate.<sup>1</sup> This book is about ten and one-half inches long and six and one-fourth inches wide; it is deep yellow and consists of six pages. The book is printed to show the following information:

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- a. Cover: police box number, name of public security branch, name of public security office, name of street of residence, and name of head of the household.

- b. First page: column showing where resident comes from, length of stay, occupation, age, religious status, occupation before the Communists took control of China, and detailed educational history.

- c. Second page: number of persons in the household in addition to the head of the household, including names of the children, ages, occupations, wife's name, and occupation of parent.

- d. Third and fourth pages: same as first and second pages. (sic)

- e. Fifth page: record of registration of incoming and outgoing guests.<sup>3</sup>

2. The census system in Shanghai is much stricter than in other places in China. Special residence certificates are required for persons who held positions higher than that of a section chief under the Nationalist regime. These people are not permitted to close their doors at night since the police may check them at any time of the night. The police never check the census records of an ordinary citizen unless a person whom they suspect is staying at his residence.<sup>4</sup>

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3. A person requiring a residence certificate must buy a census book and take it to the census police, who fill in his record on the book and send it to the public security office for an official seal. A census book may be purchased from any book store or stationery shop for JMP 200. A person who plans to move to another place for an indefinite length of time must go to the public security office and have a note made on his census record book showing the reason he is leaving and the time of departure, and must have a chop placed on the book.
4. In general, all persons in China are required to have residence certificates, but in Ninghai they do not have such identification papers but are merely registered with the chief of the tsu ( 組 ), a ten-house unit. Persons visiting other localities must have their local residence certificates in addition to their travel permits.
5. In Tsingtao, births must be reported to the authorities within ten to fourteen days. Deaths must be reported and documents of the deceased turned in to the authorities within one month. Every citizen over ten years old must have a residence certificate. The certificate is in the form of a small card.
6. In Tsingtao, a person who does not have a residence certificate applies through the chief of the street on which he resides and furnishes two guarantors. The application is then submitted to the local public security bureau. At the time the application is approved, the applicant receives a temporary residence certificate which can be exchanged for a regular residence certificate after about five or six months. If a person is a visitor and makes application for only a temporary residence certificate, only one guarantor is required, but he may have to wait for as long as four months before being issued the temporary residence certificate. It is possible for overseas Chinese to stay in Tsingtao for as long as three months without any residence certificate. Prior to receiving a residence certificate, the new arrival will encounter no difficulty for not having a certificate if he remains at home.

Travel Regulations and Conditions

7. Upon arrival in Tsingtao by ship,<sup>5</sup> passengers are checked by inspectors for the addresses and names of relatives and friends, and are not permitted to debark until their families or friends obtain two shop guarantors for them. The ship may remain overnight before passengers are permitted to debark and passengers may be told that the reason is a quarantine regulation. However, the real reason may be that authorities are checking on the passengers. Before debarking, passengers are subjected to a close inspection of their luggage and body. They are questioned about their personal histories back to their grandfathers. They are closely watched by plain-clothesmen from the public security bureau and social affairs bureau, and those showing fear are more closely questioned. Passengers may even be accompanied home by members of the public security bureau. [ ] goods brought to Tsingtao, including cheap soap and toothbrushes, are subject to confiscation, and the possessors of such effects may be subjected to closer examination. Those who have resided in Hong Kong for two or three years are expected to have more personal effects.
8. Rather than take a chance with the governmental authorities, the person responsible for a household sheltering a new arrival may make an immediate report on the new arrival to the chief of his street. However, public security bureau officials may not check the household for two days. The public security bureau officials do make an immediate check of new arrivals at hotels. Questioning at home by public security bureau and social affairs bureau officials may take place every day for two weeks, and after that every three to five days. Most of their visits are made during the day but some visits are made as late as 11:00 p.m. Women and old people may not be questioned but persons under suspicion and young men are subjected to repeated questioning. Questioning concerns the place from which a person came, length of time away from home, reason for leaving home, reason for returning, names and occupations of relatives and friends residing outside of China, and political matters. These questions are repeated. Occasionally public security bureau officials may visit the house and not ask any questions.
9. The period of questioning may not be as difficult for the person questioned if he gives the correct answers to questions without hesitation. To avert

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suspicion, the person interrogated should pretend to be familiar with Communist slogans such as "democracy," "emancipation," and "people" and should know that the Communists use the Christian system of dating years rather than the system of dating years from the first year of the Chinese Republic. He must also not be too polite and should have a sense of humor (sic). It is to his advantage not to appear too well educated.

10. A person who plans to move to another place for an indefinite length of time must go to the public security office and have a note made on his census record book showing the reason he is leaving and the time of departure, and must have a chop placed on the book. If he goes to another place without having done this, he may be able to stay at a friend's home for a short time without being detected but he must keep moving from place to place. Such a person is known as a "black man."
11. It is not necessary to have a travel permit to travel within China.<sup>6</sup> People may even go to Antung and Chian Hsien (126-10, 41-07) without a travel permit. However,   people were restricted from travelling to the China-North Korean border. The main regulation affecting people who travel within China is the regulation requiring a person accommodating a guest from out of town to obtain a temporary census permit for him. Most of the people in China do not observe this regulation because it is too much trouble. It is no longer necessary to obtain a shop guarantee in order to obtain a permit to travel to Macao and Hong Kong since any person whose name is registered in a census book may act as a guarantor. 50X1-HUM
12. All travellers in the Ninghai area must have a valid travel permit.   Travel permits issued by a ts'un ( 村 ) are good within the hsiang ( 乡 ), and a permit issued by a unit above a hsiang is usable within a local hsien. A permit issued by a ch'u ( 区 ) is valid throughout Chira if the traveller's photograph is attached, and, in a few instances, fingerprints are also required. To obtain a travel permit for travel either within or outside the hsien, the applicant goes to the head of the ten-house unit and then to the village head, who takes him to the hsiang office to fill out the application forms. The application forms are forwarded to the ch'u for approval. Travel permits issued by the Ninghai government are 5 1/2 by 8 inches and require three chops: one square chop from the Ninghai Public Security Bureau, one round chop from this bureau which extends over the corner of the bearer's photograph, and a small square chop in the lower right hand corner near the name of the issuer. The permit is good for one month but may be extended by the authorities at the traveller's destination. 50X1-HUM
13. On all trips the traveller must register with local authorities at his destination within 24 hours after arrival. If he goes to a large city such as Ninghai, he reports to the Public Security Bureau. If he goes to a village, he reports to the village head. His permit is chopped at the time he registers with the local authorities. A traveller is checked along his route by women and children belonging to the various Communist front organizations, such as the women's association, children's league, and farmers' association. At night the local militia check travellers.
14. Persons planning to move to new locations must first secure a removal or transfer permit. All non-natives of Ninghai are required to have removal permits, and, in some cases, persons who have lived in Ninghai for as long as six years have been forced to return to their native districts to obtain these permits.

Security Controls for Exit from Tsingtao

15. A person desiring an exit permit from Tsingtao applies through the chief of the street on which he resides. The chief forwards the request to the local branch of the public security bureau, which forwards the required forms to the chief of the street who in turn passes them on to the applicant. The person requesting the exit permit then submits a copy of the application, on which he has given his biography, and attached photographs to the local public security branch. A public security bureau official then calls on him and checks the answers to the questions on the application, or the applicant may go to the local public security branch for this purpose. If the application is approved, the applicant must then supply a guarantor.<sup>8</sup> If the investigation of the guarantor is approved, an exit permit is issued without further questioning when the preliminary measures clear the public security bureau. This clearance takes about two weeks. However, during

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licant's home and instruct him to tell his friends abroad how "demo-  
cratic" and "strong" the Communist government is. The document itself con-  
tains such information as purpose of travel and destination.

Travel Conditions from Tsingtao to Hong Kong

16. Travel permits are not required for travel in China from Tsingtao. An iden-  
tification must be shown in order to buy a railway ticket. The exit permit  
is sufficient identification for the purchase of the ticket. In travelling  
from Tsingtao to Hong Kong via Tsinan, Shanghai, Hangchow, Hengyang, Canton,  
and Shench'uan, baggage checks and body searches are made at each station. At  
the smaller stations, the railway police make the inspections, but at larger  
stations, such as Shanghai and Canton, the customs officials also assist in  
making the inspections. The inspection may take from five to twenty minutes.  
The inspection at Canton is the longest because watches, pens, and shoes are in-  
spected and a very close body search is made. To avoid suspicion, a traveller  
should refrain from making conversation on critical subjects. If he stays at  
a hotel he should be careful of his actions in front of bell-boys and attendants  
because they may be informants.

17. Railway public security units maintain order on railway trains, and also make  
inspections at each railway station exit. In the Northeast they make a selec-  
tive inspection of passengers mainly to determine if goods are being smuggled,  
and not for political reasons.

18. Mail is censored in Ninghai but money can be sent through the mails with the  
permission of the postal authorities.

1. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] a detailed, page by page des-  
cription of the format and contents of the Household Registration  
Book as it is used in Paoan Hsien in Kwangtung. The description  
includes the instructions to the user which are printed on the  
inside of the front cover, and a reproduction of the informational  
requirements of each page.

3. [redacted] Comment. The sixth page was not described.  
[redacted] Comment. The Household Registration Book [redacted]  
is [redacted] similar to, or identical with, the reg-  
istration books used in Shanghai. In this book the third page is a  
continuation of the second; the fourth and fifth pages provide spaces  
for detailed records and inspection seals required when spending nights  
away from home; the sixth and seventh pages provide a record of visitors who  
stay for the night.

4. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] there was a very detailed  
census of Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai [redacted]

5. [redacted] Comment. Presumably this refers to coastwise trade only,  
[redacted]

6. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] it has been officially announced  
in Shanghai that special permits are no longer required for travel  
within China.

[redacted] Comment. However, a person planning to travel to Chekiang  
is required by Chekiang authorities to obtain a travel permit at his  
point of departure; [redacted]

8. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] a personal or shop guarantor  
is also required to secure an entry permit. [redacted] two shop  
and one or more personal guarantors were required for either an entry or  
exit permit, [redacted]

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SUBJECT General Conditions in Ninghai Hsien,  
Chekiang

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Government Organization

1. The Ninghai (121-25, 29-18) Hsien government includes sections for administration, education, construction, finance, public security, and justice. Ninghai Hsien is divided into the following eight chu (區): Cheng Kuan (城關), which contains the city of Ninghai, Chang Chieh (長街), Li Yang (滌洋), Chi Shih (七市), Cha Lu (岔路), Huang Tan (黃壇), Mei Ling (梅嶺), and Chiao Tou Hu (蛟頭湖). Each chu contains from four to nine hsiang. Yen Pu-hsing (嚴步行), a native of Ninghai, is magistrate of Ninghai Hsien.

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2. Passengers and cargo passing through the ports of Sanmen (121- , 29- ) and Hsiangshan (121-51, 29-29) are inspected by local policemen rather than the troops. A special unit of 330 militiamen has been organized as a shore patrol to guard the Ninghai coastal area as a precaution against Nationalist guerrilla attacks, which Communists expect to occur soon. This belief was heightened by the parachuting of five guerrillas into the area. Four of the guerrillas and two radios were captured by the Communists. There are militia units in all hsiens in the Ninghai area, and they are connected by a telephone network. Each hsiang has from 100 to 200 local militiamen. The militia troops do not wear uniforms and they have no unit identification except the name of the hsiang to which they belong. Only about half of the militiamen have rifles, none have received formal military training, and their discipline is poor.

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Propaganda and Education

3. The Communist Party organization in Ninghai does not maintain a propaganda office or operate a newspaper or broadcasting station. Most of the propaganda work is carried out by students.
4. There is a primary school in each hsiang in Ninghai and there are about 55 primary schools and two high schools in the entire hsiens. Education is not compulsory. The curriculum and method of instruction follow the Soviet pattern. English is still taught but the number of hours a week devoted to English is being decreased.

Economic and Social Conditions

5. The government maintains a public health clinic in the city of Ninghai which

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provides free medical services to Communist Party officials and government employees. Other persons must pay for medical treatment. Innoculations for contagious diseases are required.

6. The pay scale of manual laborers is higher than that of office workers and farmers. The laborers' and merchants' union in Ninghai controls jobs and it is difficult to obtain a position without the aid of local Communist officials. Professional workers who have lost their jobs since the Communist occupation have taken up farming.
7. Approximately 80 percent of the 200,000 people in Ninghai Hsien are farmers. Communist authorities have divided them into the following five categories:
  - a. Landlord: a person who owns fifty percent of the land anyone else tills regardless of the size of his holdings. The landlord class is further subdivided into bankrupt landlord, small landlord, large landlord, and official landlord.
  - b. Rich farmer: a farmer who receives thirty-five percent of his yearly income from the labor of others. Under the land reform a rich farmer was permitted to retain up to twice the amount of land allowed the average farmer.
  - c. Middle-class farmer: a farmer who earns just enough for his living.
  - d. Poor farmer: a farmer who barely earns enough for his living.
  - e. Hired farmer: a farmer who is obliged to work for others to earn enough for his living.
8. Railways, postal service, defense industries, and textile industries have been nationalized in Ninghai, and Communists plan to take over all business concerns because they consider merchants to be members of the exploiting class. Electricity is available in the city of Ninghai both day and night but there is no electricity outside the city. There is a small electric power plant at Ching Lang Chiao (清郎橋). The telegraph office is at Hsiao Mi Hsiang (小米巷). The Post office is at Chi Hang (鷓鴣行). The People's Bank is at Kuan Wang Miao (關王廟) and a branch of the bank is at Chang Chieh (長街). Busses and small boats are the main mode of transportation throughout Ninghai Hsien but there is no transportation within the city of Ninghai, not even rickshaws.
9. There are six or seven first class restaurants in Ninghai. Meals cost from 5,000 to 8,000 JMF each, and restaurant food is not rationed. Retail food is not rationed but at times only limited quantities of food are on sale.
10. There is no black market in foreign currency, precious metals, or regular commodities in Ninghai. It is difficult to sell medicine, jewels, and watches illegally because the Communists eventually check on such sales and demand a receipt for them.
11. For recreation people may go to the Chekiang Opera Theater at Chien Chia Tzu Tang (錢家祠堂) at Ho Tou (河頭) or to the famous scenic spot Yao Lung, south of Ninghai.
12. Traditional Chinese clothing is still worn by most people.

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SUBJECT Railroad Conditions in Northeast  
China

NO. OF PAGES 1

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1. There are enough locomotives to keep the railways running properly in the North-east since about 3,000 Soviet locomotives have been imported.
2. The Chinese Communists and Soviets are planning to double-track the line between Mukden and Changchun and to repair all bridges along the line. The line between Mukden and Dairen has already been double-tracked. The line from Mukden to Kirin and from Mukden to Changchun is single-tracked.
3. In the Northeast the express trains have numbered seats but the ordinary trains do not. The express trains have a special car for mothers and children, in which there are beds for the children. Express trains also have a service car where food is sold, papers and magazines are available for reading, and a radio plays for the entertainment of the passengers. Passengers are not permitted to smoke on express trains.
4. There are a Soviet assistant railway master and section chief at every railway office along the Chinese-Changchun Railway, and a Soviet assistant station master at every large railway station along this railway line.

1. Comment. It is generally believed that the difference in the gauge of tracks between the Soviet Union and Communist China prohibits the use of standard Soviet locomotives on Chinese lines.

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